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CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1963

Caterham and Warlingham Urban District Council.

J. B. MORWOOD,
M.B., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



*Public Health Department,
54, Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham, Surrey.*

TELEPHONE: CATERHAM ⁴⁻⁵²¹¹ ~~4211~~ EXT. 50

H/AR63/1/BH

18th September, 1964.

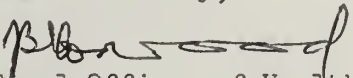
Dear Sir,

Annual Report 1963.

... In accordance with paragraph 9 (a) of Circular 1/64, I
enclose four copies of the above Report.

Copies have also been sent to the appropriate Ministries as
laid down in paragraph 9 (b) and 9 (c) and to the local Inspector of
Factories, in accordance with paragraph 9 (d).

Yours faithfully,


Medical Officer of Health.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
London, S.E.1.



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1963/64

Chairman: Councillor P. Blair

Vice-Chairman Councillor Mrs. M.R. Jeapes

Councillor Mrs. V.M. Baker Councillor J.C. McVeigh

Councillor A.H. James Councillor E.W. Page

Councillor W.W. Jardine Councillor C.W. Speller

Councillor P. Jolly

Ex officio: Councillor G.H. Thaine, J.P.,
(Chairman of the Council)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1963

Office: Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham

Telephone: Caterham 45211

Medical Officer of Health

* J.B. Morwood, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

* T.R. Bennett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned 7.4.63)

* G.R. Tapp, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H. (From 8.4.63)

Chief Public Health Inspector

∅ F.R. Allerton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

∅ J.A.E. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspector

R.G. Weedon, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk

A.H. Hadlow

Clerks

Miss V.M. King

Mrs. D. Sach

Rodent Officer

J. Thrumble

* Part-time appointment only to this Council.

∅ Also qualified as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
- - - - -

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1963

Public Health Department,
Pelham House,
54 Harestone Valley Road,
Caterham.

July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham
and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1963 which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/64.

For the fourth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis occurred in the District. In the section on infectious diseases a table is given showing the dramatic fall in cases of poliomyelitis in Surrey since 1955. In 1955 there were 350 cases and in 1963 no case occurred. Vaccination, especially with the oral vaccine, has been exceptionally successful in the prevention of this most distressing disease.

In the case of tuberculosis, for the first time since records have been kept, no death occurred in the District from either the pulmonary or non-pulmonary form of the disease. New cases continue to be notified, however, but this is probably because full use is being made of the diagnostic services available, especially the weekly visit of the mass radiography unit.

During the year a great deal has been done for the welfare of old people and I have made special mention in my Report of the invaluable service provided by the Caterham and District Old People's Welfare Association in co-operation with the Women's Voluntary Service in the running of the Caterham Day Centre.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their advice and support, and the staff of the department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.B. MORWOOD

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	8,233
Population - Census 1961	34,869
Registrar General's estimate of population - mid 1963	35,390
Number of occupied houses - December 1963 (estimated)	9,625
Rateable value - December 1963	£1,348,726
Sum represented by a penny rate	£5,600

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	577	Live Births - Legitimate	M. 278	F. 271
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.0*	Live Births Illegitimate	16	12
(England and Wales)	18.2			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	4.9%			
Still Births	8	Still Births - Legitimate	M. 2	F. 6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live & Still Births	13.7	Still Births - Illegitimate	-	-
(England and Wales)	17.2			
Total Live and Still Births	585			
Infant Deaths		Infant Deaths - Legitimate	M. 5	F. 3
(deaths under one year)	8	Infant Deaths - Illegitimate	-	-
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	13.9
		(England and Wales)		21.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			14.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)				8.7
		(England and Wales)		14.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)				8.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				22.2
		(England and Wales)		29.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of Deaths	Nil	Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births		-
		(England and Wales)		0.28
Deaths	376		M. 180	F. 196
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.4*			
(England and Wales)	12.2			

* Corrected

BIRTHS.

During the year 577 live births were registered, being 22 less than last year's total. The rate per thousand population was 16.0 comparing with the rate for England and Wales of 18.2.

DEATHS.

During the year 376 deaths were registered, this being 27 more than the figure for 1962, the rate per thousand being 10.4 compared with 12.2 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 13.9 compared with the figure of 21.1 for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS.

Eight stillbirths occurred during 1963, compared with five in 1962. For the first time, details of stillbirths occurring outside the district have been supplied by the Registrar General.

The main causes are shown hereunder.

Asphyxia	2	Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
Prematurity	2	Unknown cause	2
Prolapse of Cord	1		

INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of deaths occurring in infants under one year of age during the past ten years:-

1954	...	10	1959	...	12
1955	...	7	1960	...	11
1956	...	7	1961	...	11
1957	...	5	1962	...	7
1958	...	11	1963	...	8

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Ateloctasis:	1	10 hours	Prematurity	1	3 hours
Asphyxia	1	2 days	Meningococcal meningitis	1	5 months
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1 month			
Congenital abnormalities	3	2 days; 3 days; 5 months			

SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANT MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Births (Corrected)		Infant Mortality		Deaths (Corrected)	
1954	...	13.5	...	22.9	...	9.6
1955	...	13.8	...	15.6	...	11.2
1956	...	14.2	...	15.0	...	7.8
1957	...	16.4	...	9.6	...	9.1
1958	...	15.5	...	21.2	...	10.1
1959	...	17.1	...	20.9	...	10.8
1960	...	17.3	...	18.9	...	9.3
1961	...	16.2	...	20.1	...	10.0
1962	...	17.8	...	11.7	...	10.1
1963	...	16.0	...	13.9	...	10.4

Cause of death	Total all ages	under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 yr		A G R																
		M	F	M	F	1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Leukemia, aleukemia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Other heart disease.....	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other circulatory disease.....	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22. Influenza.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Pneumonia.....	41	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Bronchitis.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Other respiratory diseases.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhea.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations.....	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined illnesses.	32	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34. All other accidents.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35. Suicide.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	376	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	2	8	4	6	8	12	13	41	21	49	39	51

CANCER.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms was 62; of these 31% were due to cancer of the lung, an increase over last year of 11%. This is to a large extent a preventable condition as it has been shown to be associated with prolonged and heavy cigarette smoking and, to a lesser extent, atmospheric pollution.

Those who find they cannot give up smoking should have a yearly chest X-ray taken. The facilities available for this are given on page 11 of this report and anyone over 16 years of age can attend. The mental relief of a negative diagnosis is very considerable but if some chest condition is present, treatment at an early stage has every chance of being successful.

The main sites of fatal cancer together with sex and age distribution are now shown in the table of deaths on page 5.

Below is a table showing the number of deaths from all forms of cancer together with the rate per 1,000 population, during the past ten years :-

Year	D e a t h s			Rate per 1,000 population
	Male	Female	Total	
1954	29	21	50	1.50
1955	33	28	61	1.85
1956	26	27	53	1.59
1957	27	34	61	1.79
1958	36	30	66	1.90
1959	28	32	60	1.74
1960	32	26	58	1.66
1961	37	34	71	2.02
1962	32	34	66	1.88
1963	31	31	62	1.75

HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASE.

Diseases under the above classification as usual were the principal cause of death and accounted for 138 deaths, the death rate per 1,000 population being 3.89.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Number of cases notified															At all ages	Total number of cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	At age groups -- years																					
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown	Caterham North-West (inc. St. Lawrence's Hospital)	Caterham North-East	Caterham West	Caterham East	Caterham South				Warlingham East	Warlingham West	Chaldon	Whyteleafe	Woldingham
Dysentery	11	92	150	238	31	16	15	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Malaria	10	87	141	235	29	8	4	9	1	1	60	76	47	102	128	22	15	12	14	38	4	
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	569	11	92	150	238	31	16	15	13	3	84	81	50	105	136	22	18	12	22	39	24	41

* all forms

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED EACH YEAR SINCE 1952

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Acute poliomyelitis	2	5	-	15	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	13	25	4	15	4	2	42	45	86	17	49	13
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	9	5	4	5	7	7	2	8	4	1	1	-
Food poisoning	-	2	1	-	-	3	5	7	3	-	7	-
Malaria	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	67	574	10	353	134	320	65	884	18	322	70	514
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	10	16	9	12	8	6	2	8	4	3	1	16
Puerperal pyrexia	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
Scarlet fever	83	41	57	40	44	27	26	46	15	66	3	8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	31	21	16	16	23	15	30	27	21	23	10	12
Typhoid and para-typhoid fever	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Whooping cough	43	75	49	44	32	4	36	8	36	2	7	1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISEASES AGAINST WHICH IMMUNISATION IS AVAILABLE.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

I am pleased to report that no case of poliomyelitis occurred in the District during 1963. The Sabin oral vaccine was introduced in February 1962 and has the great advantage that it prevents the carrier state as well as giving protection against the disease, and is being given as a booster dose to children who have previously had the Salk vaccine.

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1957, 45,688 persons in the South Eastern Division of Surrey have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

In the County of Surrey, for the first time, no cases of poliomyelitis occurred in 1963.

The following table shows the dramatic fall in cases of poliomyelitis in Surrey since 1955 :-

<u>Year</u>		<u>Cases</u>
1955	-	350
1956	-	271
1957	-	139
1958	-	35
1959	-	13
1960	-	5
1961	-	10
1962	-	5
1963	-	Nil

Diphtheria.

For the eleventh year in succession the District was free from this disease. Cases are still occurring in the rest of the country, however, indicating that immunisation now is as important as ever.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications for England and Wales for the three year period 1961 to 1963:-

<u>Year</u>		<u>Number</u>
1961	-	51
1962	-	16
1963	-	37

The following statistics refer to immunisation carried out during the year :-

By local authority

Number of children immunised during the year ...	279
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses ...	528

By private doctors

Number of children immunised during the year ...	286
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses ...	131

Whooping Cough.

Only one case of whooping cough was notified. Immunisation against this disease was commenced in 1952 and the average incidence has fallen considerably since then.

Whooping cough is one of the most serious diseases of childhood and mothers appreciate the facilities for immunisation which are available. As whooping cough is most dangerous in the first year, immunisation should be commenced as early as the third month of life.

Details of the number of children immunised against whooping cough during the year are as follows :-

By local authority.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	244
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...		...	1

By private doctors.

Number of children immunised	...	...	...	271
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...		...	23

Tetanus.

Tetanus is not notifiable and its incidence is not known. Cases do occur, however, and there have been fatal cases in Surrey during recent years.

Parents are beginning to take advantage of the immunisation scheme, and all persons immunised should have readily available at all times an accurate record of immunisation so that, in the event of an injury, the correct type of vaccine or serum can be administered.

The undermentioned have been immunised against tetanus during 1963:-

By local authority.

Number of children immunised	296
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	135

By private doctors.

Number of children immunised	285
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	65

Typhoid Fever.

Two cases of typhoid fever were confirmed during 1963. The patients were two Scouts who were members of a party of 340 Senior Scouts from Surrey who visited Austria from the 12th to 24th August.

On September 2nd, after returning to Caterham, one of the Scouts became ill and was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever on the 11th September, having been admitted to hospital on the 9th September. Immediate enquiries were made and it was found that another Caterham Scout had been ill since 8th September. I visited him and discussed his case with his doctor and we admitted him at once to Wandle Valley Isolation Hospital, Mitcham, as a case of suspected typhoid fever. The diagnosis was subsequently confirmed. On the same day the names and addresses of all participants were ascertained and all appropriate medical officers of health were supplied with the names and addresses of persons residing in their area. Further investigations revealed that a small group of three boys, to which the two cases belonged, travelled on foot on their own through Austria and Italy and presumably became exposed to the infection on this trip. No other cases of typhoid were discovered among the other members of the expedition.

Tuberculosis

For the first time since records have been kept no death occurred from any form of tuberculosis. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales, however, remained at 0.06 per 1,000 population.

Twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

At the end of the year the following numbers of cases were suffering from the disease and living in the District, the total being 3 less than for the previous year.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	91	2
Females	75	11
	<u>166</u>	<u>13</u>

The Chest Clinic for the area is at Purley & District War Memorial Hospital, Brighton Road, Purley, (Uplands 0177) and weekly sessions are held as under :-

Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Wednesday	2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Evening sessions are held on the 1st and 2nd Wednesday of each month between 5.30 p.m. and 7.0 p.m.

B.C.G. immunisation can be obtained on the fourth Thursday and the following Saturday in each month.

The Mobile Chest X-ray Unit visits the Council Offices, Caterham every Tuesday between the hours of 4.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. and anyone over 16 years of age can attend for X-ray examination.

During the year under review 3093 persons attended the Unit for X-ray; this figure includes patients examined during a visit to St. Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham. In addition 640 persons from local industrial premises were X-rayed when the Unit visited their premises.

Public sessions were also held at Caterham-on-the-Hill on 23rd and 25th April when 660 residents took advantage of this service.

In July the Public Health Committee authorised the issue of booklets, printed to give full particulars of the weekly visit of the Mass X-ray Unit, in an endeavour to bring to the notice of residents this valuable service and I am pleased to report that following their issue the number of persons attending noticeably increased.

Similar X-ray facilities exist also at the Chest Clinic where persons referred by their private doctors can attend between 10 a.m. and 12.00 a.m. every Tuesday and Thursday - no appointment is necessary.

The following table shows the number of new cases of, and deaths from tuberculosis in the District together with the corresponding rates per 1,000 population for 1963 and the quinquennial periods from 1931 to 1960.

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1931-35	84	0.79	21	0.20	33	0.30	9	0.09
1936-40	92	0.70	44	0.34	49	0.37	11	0.08
1941-45	101	0.88	46	0.41	47	0.45	12	0.10
1946-50	147	1.02	38	0.27	37	0.26	10	0.07
1951-55	86	0.53	10	0.06	11	0.07	4	0.02
1956-60	101	0.58	15	0.03	12	0.07	4	0.02
1963	12	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-

Smallpox.

The necessity for obtaining and maintaining protection against this disease has been stressed by the outbreaks that have occurred in various parts of the country, but the following figures unfortunately show a marked decrease in the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out in 1963 :-

By local authority.

Number of children vaccinated	67
Number of children re-vaccinated	10

By private doctors.

Number of children vaccinated	80
Number of children re-vaccinated	24

90 of the persons vaccinated were under one year of age.

DISEASES AGAINST WHICH IMMUNISATION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was eight. Although immunisation is not available against this disease, both its severity and incidence rate have fallen in recent years.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles notified was 514, following 70 cases in 1962. The disease was of a mild type. Four cases were reported to have been admitted to hospital. Local outbreaks of measles usually occur in alternate years.

Dysentery.

Only thirteen cases of the mild sonne variety of dysentery were notified, compared with 49 cases in 1962. This condition is highly infectious. Greater attention by everyone to personal hygiene and to cleanliness in the pręparation and cooking of food would help to reduce the incidence rate of this disease throughout the country.

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning occurred in 1963. There were seven symptomless excreters of salmonella typhi-murium.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

Accidents in the Home are an important cause of disability and death, especially of children under five years of age and elderly persons. Below is an analysis of the returns received from the Surrey County Ambulance Service, but these figures show only those accidents to which an ambulance was called and do not, by any means, present a complete picture of the total number of home accidents which occurred in the district.

	Burns and Scalds	Falls	Accidental Poisoning	Other
Children	2	14	1	8
Adults	2	11	1	15

Five deaths, other than those caused by motor vehicles, are recorded as being the result of accidents.

Propaganda on the prevention of home accidents should be directed on as broad a front as possible, and for this reason the health visitors have made a point of bringing out aspects of home safety in their discussions with parents. They also distribute leaflets, home safety hand-books etc., as need arises. All expectant mothers are invited to attend a course of six lectures on mothercraft and these lectures include different aspects of home safety and in addition there is one lecture entirely devoted to it. The health visitors also give lectures with films and film strips to old people's clubs and other organisations for old people on home safety especially directed towards the type of accidents to which old people are prone.

DAY CARE

Health Centres for the Elderly - Surrey County Council Clinic,
Stafford Road, Caterham.
and
Church Hall, Whyteleafe.

The old people's clubs have done an outstanding service in giving old people an interest in life and a feeling that they are still valued but some old people do not like a club atmosphere and there are all too many too frail to join in the club activities. Health Centres for the

elderly can give many of these old people a new lease of life, as well as being of value to those well enough to attend clubs and our two Centres in the District are meeting this need. The Old People's Welfare Association and the Women's Voluntary Service plan an essential part in these Centres.

The staff consists of a team of voluntary workers, two health visitors and a physiotherapist. A medical officer does not attend; the general practitioners regard the health visitors as acting as almoners on their behalf. Advice on health matters including diet is given, welfare foods sold and physiotherapy carried out. The effects of an improved diet and vitamin supplements and the gentle physiotherapy exercises are very noticeable. At first the old people often look dull and ill - many have not been out of doors for weeks; they come in using walking sticks and are so tottery that they have to be helped to get up from their chairs, but after only a few weeks the improvement is quite remarkable.

The Day Centre.

The handicapped, especially handicapped old people, are a special problem; they are confined to home and have gradually lost all their interests and friends. To meet their need the Caterham and District Old People's Welfare Association in co-operation with the Women's Voluntary Service has set up a Day Centre in the Scouts Hut, Godstone Road, Caterham Valley. Handicapped old people are taken by car to the Centre at about 11 a.m. and there they get coffee, lunch and tea and are taken home again in the evening. This relieves their relatives for the day, but of course the outstanding benefit is to the old people themselves; they feel they are back in the community again. They get companionship from the other old people and affectionate support from the volunteers. They have sing-songs, play cards, play dominoes, knit or do anything else they fancy.

Physiotherapy is provided every afternoon and the results have been outstanding. The physical condition as well as the mental condition of all the old people has improved greatly and one lady has been able to give up her wheel chair and can now walk with sticks. It is proposed to extend the services by providing a chiropodist.

Many of the old people now attending this Centre had not been out of their houses for years before this Centre was opened, and felt unwanted. Their lives have been renewed for them by this Centre and I cannot speak too highly of the good work it has done.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for this District is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company which has works and resources in neighbouring areas; treatment includes softening and chlorination. The supply was satisfactory at all times in respect of quality and quantity. The natural fluoride content is between 0.1 and 0.15 parts per million.

Systematic sampling of water going into supply, for bacteriological analysis, is undertaken in association with other districts which are supplied by the same Company. Four samples from this District were submitted for examination in 1963.

As in previous years, the East Surrey Water Company supplied the Department with monthly reports on the bacteriological and chemical examinations of treated water.

In addition, the following sample of water procured at Caterham and submitted for chemical analysis gave the following result :—

		parts per million
Total Solids dried at 180°C	...	140
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	...	18.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	none
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	5.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.01
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C	...	0.00
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	47
Hardness as CaCO ₃	Carbonate	47
	Non-carbonate	30
	Total	77
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	...	none
Residual Chlorine	...	0.08
Iron	...	none
Other Metals	...	none

Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	...	195 Reciprocal megohms
pH	...	10.6

All the samples referred to proved satisfactory.

Only one house, occupied by an elderly widow, now remains to be connected to the mains supply. There are no standpipes in the District.

RAINFALL.

The following table indicates that the rainfall recorded at Station 83/5 in Caterham Valley during 1963 was below the average for this District, which for the last ten years was 33.16 inches :

Month	Total Depth Inches	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours Inches	Date	Days with .01 or more recorded	Days with .04 or more recorded
January	0.84	0.35 ^ø	2nd	15	6
February	0.81	0.30	1st	16	8
March	4.20	0.74	9th	19	15
April	3.44	0.58	15th	17	15
May	2.76	0.46	14th	19	14
June	2.33	0.41	29th	16	11
July	1.93	0.85	6th	15	10
August	4.59	0.77	17th	24	17
September	3.18	0.86	1st	18	11
October	2.50	0.53	5th	16	12
November	5.60	1.49	17th	26	21
December	0.91	0.30	25th	15	4
Year's Total	33.09	—	—	—	—

^ø snow.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is no public swimming bath in the District but members of the public are admitted, on payment, to a small private bath run by a local organisation for the benefit of its members; this bath is also used by several schools in the neighbourhood for swimming sessions and was open to them from 1st June until the end of the summer term. In addition, there are two baths attached to private schools in the District and a swimming bath owned by the War Department and situated in the Caterham Barracks which is used extensively by local schools, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, and other local organisations.

Regular visits are made by the Council's inspectors to these baths to ensure that they are satisfactorily maintained and operated. Chlorine checks are made from time to time and eighteen samples were taken for bacteriological analysis during the course of the year. Three proved to be unsatisfactory due to insufficient chlorination of the water or to the inefficiency of the circulating plant. All baths are provided with continuous filtration and automatic chlorination plants.

SEWERAGE.

The Caterham and Warlingham Urban District consists of six villages, of which four are adequately sewered and one partly sewered. Woldingham Village is not sewered, primarily because the village is spread over a wide sparsely populated area remote from existing main sewers.

A new sewer from Purley Corner to Warham Road, Croydon is under construction and it is expected that the Council's scheme to sewer the remaining area of Chaldon will be commenced within the next two years.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

To assist in the early and correct diagnosis of certain diseases, specimens are collected by this department at the request of local doctors and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, West Park Hospital, Epsom. The following numbers of specimens were examined and reported upon during the year :-

Faeces	...	...	...	333
Food...	...	...	...	1
Nose and Throat...	...	...	...	3

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

The Department was consulted regarding the disposal of treated animals from the research department of a local institution. As the amount of radioactive material in the animals is negligible, arrangements have been made for disposal through the Council's refuse collection service. All animals are placed in sealed bags which are mixed with other refuse prior to disposal.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The action taken under the above Act during 1963 is shown in the table in Appendix 1.

LIST OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS IN
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CATERHAM & WARLINGHAM
AND THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT EACH CLINIC.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer,
Divisional Offices, 115 Brighton Road, Purley. Tel: Uplands 9277)

Caterham-on-the-Hill, Health Centre, Chaldon Road (Caterham 42320).

Ante-Natal	Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Child Welfare	Wednesdays 1.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic (Caterham 43097)	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays (all day).
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Wednesdays 1.30 p.m.
Family Planning	Every Friday 10 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Mondays 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Mondays 9.30 a.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes	Mondays 1.45 p.m. (By appointment with the Divisional Health Visitor, 115 Brighton Road, Purley).

Caterham Valley, Health Centre, 2 Stafford Road (Caterham 42121).

Child Welfare	Wednesdays 10 a.m. - 12 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Caterham 43444)	Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays (all day).
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Wednesdays 10 a.m. - 12 a.m.
Midwife's Clinic	Fridays 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 10 a.m.
Orthodontic Clinic	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment through the Dental Clinic).
Health Centre for the elderly.	Thursdays 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.

Chaldon, Village Hall (not on telephone).

Child Welfare	2nd and 4th Mondays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	2nd and 4th Mondays 2.0 p.m.

Warlingham, The Church Hall, The Green (not on telephone).

Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. - 11.30
Child Welfare	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. - 2.0 p.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes	Tuesdays 2.0 p.m. (By appointment with the Divisional Health Visitor, 115 Brighton Road, Purley)

Whyteleafe, St. Thomas' Church Hall, Station Road (not on telephone)

Child Welfare	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Sessions	Thursdays 1.30 p.m. - 2.0 p.m.

Woldingham, The Parish Hall, Station Road (not on telephone).

Child Welfare	1st and 3rd Mondays 2.0 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	1st and 3rd Mondays 2.0 p.m.

Whyteleafe, St. Luke's Church Hall, Whyteleafe Hill (not on telephone).

Health Centre for the elderly. Thursdays 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.

LIST OF OTHER COUNTY COUNCIL FACILITIES.

Ambulances.

Ambulance Control Station,
Pendleton Road,
Redhill.
(Reigate 44835)

In Emergency - Ring 999.

Midwives and District Nurses.

Miss Sammonds,
Divisional Health Office,
115 Brighton Road,
Purley. (Uplands 9277)

Area Nursing Superintendent.

Mrs. D. Smith,
74 Foxon Lane,
Caterham-on-the-Hill (Cat. 43766).

Full time District Nurse covering
Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe
and Woldingham.

Miss Jefferson,
22 Cromwell Road,
Caterham-on-the-Hill (Cat. 45478).

Full time Midwife covering
Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe
and Woldingham.

Miss G. Lang/Miss D. Gardiner,
62 Farleigh Road,
Warlingham (Up. Warl. 3254).

Full time District Nurses/Midwives
covering Hamsey Green and
Warlingham.

Mrs. Davis,
6 Hollytree Road,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. (Cat. 42742).

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Miss Hemsley,
2 Westway Court,
Caterham-on-the-Hill. (Cat. 45091).

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Miss P. Davies,
Top Flat, "Westview",
Woodstock Road,
Coulsdon. (Downlands 3371)

Full time District Nurse/Midwife
covering Caterham-on-the-Hill
and Chaldon.

Mrs. Symons,
The Farmhouse,
Harrow Road,
Warlingham (Up. Warl. 4364)

Group Release.

Health Visitors.

Initial contact with Health Visitors may be made through the Divisional Medical Officer or the Divisional Health Visitor at 115 Brighton Road, Purley (Uplands 9277). The Health Visitors serving this District are based on :-

The Health Centre,
2 Stafford Road,
Caterham.
(Caterham 42121).

The Health Centre,
Chaldon Road,
Caterham-on-the-Hill.
(Caterham 42320).

(for Warlingham)
The Divisional Office,
115 Brighton Road,
Purley.
(Uplands 9277).

Home Help Service.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be addressed to the Home Help Organiser, 115 Brighton Road, Purley. In case of emergency the following telephone numbers may be used :- Uplands 7014 or 9277 preferably between 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Home Helps can only be supplied for maternity cases and cases genuinely needing their assistance in which ill-health or old age are involved. The capacity of the service is limited and priority is given to those in the greatest need, the degree of help varying with the physical and social circumstances of the family.

Clinics.

Ophthalmic & Refraction Clinic
Speech therapy Clinic
Physiotherapy

By appointment through the
Divisional Medical Officer,
115 Brighton Road, Purley.
(Uplands 9277).

Day Nurseries.

Hazelglen Day Nursery
Sanderstead Road,
Sanderstead. (Sanderstead 5329).

(Matron: Miss I.M. Bettridge).

Emergency Midwifery.

The Emergency Unit or "Flying Squad" based on Redhill General Hospital is available at any time for bona-fide service in this District. (Redhill 5030.).

Loans of Medical Equipment.

The County Council has arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, whereby certain equipment required for patients being nursed in their houses can be obtained. Application should be made to Mrs. A.M. Tuck, 166 Commonwealth Road, Caterham (Caterham 42269) or to Mrs. Wheaton, 15 Macaulay Road, (Caterham 42983), or Mrs. M. Baker, 7 Warren Park, Warlingham. (Up.Warl. 2411).

HOSPITALS.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals and for staffing certain clinics.

1. Local Hospitals.

The hospitals chiefly serving this District are :-

Redhill General Hospital	Redhill 5030
Caterham and District Hospital	Caterham 43052
Caterham and District Hospital Annexe (The Dene)	Caterham 42006

2. Clinics.

Venereal Disease.

Croydon General Hospital
(Croydon 7755)
No fixed appointments
necessary.

Males
Tuesdays 7.30 p.m.
Saturdays 11.00 a.m.

Females.
Tuesdays 10.30 a.m.
Fridays 5.00 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital,
Earlswood Common.
(Redhill 5030)

Males only.
Mondays 5 - 7 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDRESSES.

Divisional Welfare Officers.	Home. After office hours:	Office. 115a Brighton Road, Purley.
Mr. Griffiths	Wallington 9237	Uplands 0776
Mrs. Parker	Caterham 44713	Uplands 0776
Mental Health/Authorised Officer		44 Reigate Hill, Reigate. (Reigate 43357)
Mental Health Office		Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road, Caterham. (Caterham 45156)
Blind Welfare Visitor		c/o Blind Welfare Section, County Health Department, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Kingston 1050)
Guild of Social Service/Citizens Advise Bureau		Rear of Council Offices, Caterham. (Caterham 44777).
Caterham & District Old People's Welfare Assn.		110 Millbury Road, Warlingham. (Upper Warlingham 2563).
Surrey County Council, Old People's Home		"Santa Tecla", 45 Stanstead Road, Caterham. (Caterham 42641).
Browning Bethany Homes		60 Whyteleafe Hill, Whyteleafe. (Uplands 0442).
Moral Welfare Visitor		1 Sunny Rise, Caterham. (Caterham 43728).
Marriage Guidance Council		38 Russell Hill, Purley. (Uplands 9979).
N.S.P.C.C.		599 Mitcham Road, Croydon. (Tho Heath 4250)
		48 Grovehill Road, Redhill. (Redhill 2388).
W.V.S.		102/106 Godstone Road, Caterham. (Caterham 42243).

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1963 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

I - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	4	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	112	115	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	29	1	-
Total	138	148	1	-

II - Cases in which DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	11	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	13	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Making of Lampshades	13	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham
and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1963.

The scope of the work undertaken by the Department continues to expand and with the same number of Inspectors on the staff as in 1936 it cannot be claimed that all aspects of the work received adequate attention; nevertheless, it can be accepted that no matters of primary importance were neglected.

That it has been possible to keep pace with developments up to the present time may be attributed to our fortune in retaining experienced staff and to the provision, over the years, of motorised transport for each Inspector. With the introduction, however, of additional legislation, including the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, an important and major measure, our commitments will be greatly increased and it is apparent that additional assistance is needed to meet the situation.

Tribute is paid to the long and excellent service rendered by Mr. R. Orpwood, our general handyman, a 'young' man approaching 70 years, who finally retired during the year. A favourite with the staff and a likeable and cheerful soul, he retained his youthfulness and equanimity despite the many unpleasant duties he was called upon to do; if for nothing else, he will be remembered for his irrepressible whistling propensities which proclaimed his whereabouts, although it must be admitted that at times his performances in this field were not altogether appreciated as entertainment.

The ready co-operation of Dr. Morwood is gratefully acknowledged and likewise my indebtedness to the staff for their help in the preparation of this report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F.R. ALLERTON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints.

754 complaints, as under, were received :-

Re drainage and sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	322
" housing defects	...	...	...	...	44
" rats and mice	...	...	...	...	179
" insect and animal pests	...	...	...	...	110
" foodstuffs and food premises	...	...	...	...	18
" nuisance from refuse	...	...	...	...	26
" nuisances from smoke and fumes	...	...	...	...	12
" dirty premises	...	...	...	...	3
" other nuisances	...	...	...	...	19
" alleged overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
" water supply	...	...	...	...	5
" noise	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	12

This total exceeds that for 1962 by 109.

754

Inspections.

The following table sets out the visits made by Public Health Inspectors during the year :-

Primary Inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	388
Re-inspections after service of notices	...	...	...	...	1425
Visits to Work in progress	...	...	...	...	133
" " Caravans or camping sites...	...	...	...	...	52
" " Factories (excluding Bakehouses and Dairies)...	...	...	...	...	148
" " Workplaces (including Offices)	...	...	...	...	2
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	15
" " Dairies...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	104
" " Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	85
" " Fish Shops (including Fish-fryers)	...	...	...	...	42
" " Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	86
" " Grocers and Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	224
" " School Canteens, Licensed Premises, Ice Cream Premises and other food preparing places, food stores and food delivery vehicles	...	...	...	...	284
" " Public conveniences and those of Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	27
" " Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	31
" " Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	...	...	...	31
" " Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	21
" " Shops under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	327
Patrols under Shops Act...	...	...	...	...	43
Visits re Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	5
" " Clean Air Act, 1956...	...	...	...	...	19
" " House Improvements	...	...	...	...	42
" " Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	6
" " Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	399
" " Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	32
" " Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	...	259
" " Health Education Publicity	...	...	...	...	35
" " Cesspool Emptying	...	...	...	...	157
" " Sale and sampling of Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	276
" " Food complaints	...	...	...	...	29
" " Water Supply	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	480

5,223

Sanitary Improvements.

The following improvements were carried out :-

Premises connected to the sewer	1
Premises re-drained or partly re-drained..	2
Defective drains relaid or repaired	60
Cesspools abolished	1
Cesspools renewed, enlarged or repaired...	3
Soakaways provided for rain and surface water...	2
Drains unstopped and cleansed	262
Inspection chambers provided or repaired..	52
Inspection chamber covers renewed...	16
Ventshafts or soilpipes provided or repaired ...	5
Sanitary accommodation provided on building sites	3
New W.C. apartments provided	4
W.C. apartments provided with artificial lighting	4
W.C.'s provided with new pans and traps...	16
W.C. fittings provided, repaired or renewed	20
New sinks, washbasins or baths fitted	15
Trapped waste pipes provided or repaired..	17
Sink waste gullies, curbs and channels provided repaired or renewed	40
Water service pipes repaired	7
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	4
Roofs repaired or renewed	30
Guttering or downpipes provided or repaired	43
Damp walls remedied	31
External walls repaired	13
Yards or steps paved or repaired	10
Floors repaired or renewed	19
Windows repaired or renewed...	18
External sills repaired	2
Doors repaired or renewed	9
Wall plaster repaired	17
Ceilings repaired or renewed	12
Dirty walls cleansed	17
Dirty ceilings cleansed	12
Dirty premises cleansed (Occupier's neglect)	1
Dustbins provided	24
Nuisance from refuse or manure abated	16
Nuisance from smoke or fumes	2
Sanitary appliances cleansed	3
Miscellaneous defects remedied	35
Urinals provided	1
Natural ventilation provided or improved	6
Intervening ventilated lobbies provided...	4

Residents tend to rely more and more on the Council's services for clearing choked drains, partly as a result of difficulty in procuring the services of a plumber or builder to attend to such matters. The Council are under no obligation to clear choked private drainage systems, but the continuance of such a service is advisable to prevent complaints and nuisances arising therefrom which, in any case, the Council might eventually have to deal with under their statutory powers. A charge is made to cover the cost of clearing private drains.

Improvements secured at food premises are shown on pages 38 and 39.

Notices.

Informal :

Issued	425
Complied with	413*

* Includes notices served in previous year.

HOUSING.

The number of complaints received regarding housing defects remains at a comparatively low level; no applications for certificates of disrepair were received. The former can be accounted for to some extent by the increase in the number of owner-occupied houses, better maintenance by landlords of property through increased rents, and, with improved incomes, the willingness of tenants under the "do it yourself" urge to add to the comfort and amenities of their homes for their own benefit and convenience.

There are, however, many houses in the District lacking the basic amenities which tenants would be able and prepared to pay for in increased rents if landlords, in the absence of compulsory powers, could be persuaded to provide them.

At the beginning of 1963 as a result of a Government circular advocating a determined and sustained effort by local authorities to accelerate the improvement of houses lacking the basic amenities, the inspection of houses in a street in the District was undertaken to assess the result of a direct approach to landlords to improve their properties. Some 22 houses were found to be without basic amenities and the owners were subsequently approached and advised of the grant aids available towards improvement. By the end of the year only five of these houses had been listed for grant aid, which was somewhat disappointing.

A more burning problem remains to be solved in connection with the provision of accommodation for those on the Council's Housing List. The following figures, supplied by the Housing Manager, indicate the situation in this District:-

Number of families on Council's Housing List at 1st January 1963	-	597 (including 114 pensioners)
Number of families rehoused by Council in 1963	-	28 (including 7 rehoused from slum clearance properties)
Number of families on Council's Housing List at 31st December 1963 (allowing for additions and deletions)	-	611 (including 143 pensioners)

New Houses.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following data relating to the provision of new dwellings in 1963:-

Number completed

(i)	By local authority	...	...	...	...	...	8
(ii)	By other bodies and persons	..	...	...	...	...	104

At the end of 1963, the Council had schemes in hand providing for 28 dwelling units.

Existing Houses.

A summary of the action initiated by the public health inspectorate and taken informally or under statutory powers is set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects which were recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925 and 1932

10

2.	<u>Action without service of formal notices.</u>	
	(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	49
	(b) Demolished as a result of informal action	Nil
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
	(a) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts	
	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
	(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	11
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	1
	(b) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957	
	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
	(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	1
	(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957	
	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to execute works was received	1
	(ii) number of dwelling-houses where undertakings to execute work were complied with	1
	(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
	(iv) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
	(v) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
	(vi) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1
	(d) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act 1957	
	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	Nil

4. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Number demolished		10
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The houses demolished (owned by the Council) were:

162/176 Coulsdon Road, Caterham	8	
74/6 Commonwealth Road, Caterham	<u>2</u>	10

Slum Clearance.

By the end of the year, the position applying to the 156 dwellings included in the Council's slum clearance programme was as follows:-

Houses demolished		117
Houses vacant and awaiting demolition		
- privately owned	4	
- Council owned	<u>2</u>	4
Houses on sites included in Council's re-development schemes awaiting vacation and demolition		28
Houses repaired (undertakings)		3
Houses awaiting action under Housing Act		<u>4</u>
		<u>156</u>

Improvement Grants.

Grants were made as under:-

Standard Grants.

29 applications were received: 25 were approved.

Discretionary Grants.

17 applications, involving 17 properties, were received: 15 were approved.

Improvements are carried out under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The number of applications received and the contribution made towards the improvement of housing conditions show no increase.

Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	2
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	15
(b) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d)	Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

There are few properties in the District in this category which

call for inspection. Nine primary inspections were made of premises in the course of the year under this head. At two of these, matters requiring attention were of a relatively minor nature but at a further property a preliminary visit during December indicated that the standard of management, condition of repair and the provision of amenities were far from satisfactory and arrangements were made for a detailed inspection to be carried out to deal with the situation.

CARAVAN SITES.

The position applying to the licensed caravan sites operating in the District at the end of 1963 was as follows:-

Site	Licence	Expiring	No. of caravans on site		Permitted number.
			When licensed.	At 31.12.63	
Batts Farm, Warlingham	Temporary	22.2.64	20.4.61 61	35	Subject to run-down conditions
Court Farm Warlingham			20.4.61		
Section A.	Temporary	30.6.68	49	39	Subject to run-down conditions
Section B.	Permanent	-	6	6	7
Section C.	Temporary	23.2.64	8	-	Subject to run-down conditions
Cotters Hill Farm, Woldingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 1	1	1
Halliloo Farm, Woldingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 2	2	2
Plantation Lane, Warlingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 2	2	2
do	Temporary	20.4.66	20.4.61 1	1	1
Church Road, Whyteleafe	Temporary	31.12.64	10.1.62 1	1	1
Fryern, Rook Lane, Chaldon (adj. to orchard)	Permanent	-	25.2.63 1	1	1
Fryern, Rook Lane, Chaldon. (adj. to Fryern Lodge)	Permanent	-	25.2.63 1	1	1

At the end of the year the wastage rate applying to the run-down sections of Batts Farm and Court Farm from the date when licensed (20.4.61) was equivalent to 42.6% and 31.6% respectively.

The position at the Batts Farm site indicates that planning permission for the continuance of this site for a further temporary period will be necessary to allow time for the remaining caravans to be cleared.

The run-down on Section C at the Court Farm site was completed in advance of the time allowed.

The two additional sites for single caravans at Fryern Farm

licensed during the year were acknowledged as sites to which existing use rights applied.

The site licensing conditions were generally well observed and no complaints were received regarding the condition or conduct of the sites.

SCHOOLS.

All schools are provided with the public water supply and a water carriage system of drainage. Two schools, one in Chaldon and one in Woldingham, are still drained to cesspools.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Cesspool Emptying.

Motor emptiers, as under, were used for pumping out the contents of cesspools:-

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Used</u>
One 800 gallons emptier	January 1963	Whole of year.
One 800 gallons emptier	September 1961	Whole of year.
One combined gully/cesspool emptier (800 gallons)	June 1946	Occasionally - 594 loads were removed by this machine
One converted gully/cesspool emptier (800 gallons)	Converted May 1959	Occasionally - 271 loads were removed by this machine

The work done by the four emptiers is given below, together with comparative figures for the years 1958 - 1962:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1963 Loads</u>	<u>1962 Loads</u>	<u>1961 Loads</u>	<u>1960 Loads</u>	<u>1959 Loads</u>	<u>1958 Loads</u>
Caterham	336	309	334	224	270	249
Warlingham	125	99	100	107	115	176
Chaldon	3,337	3,464	3,316	3,206	2,801	3,168
Woldingham	2,890	2,914	2,789	2,750	2,600	2,600
	6,688	6,786	6,539	6,287	5,786	6,193

144 premises were visited by an emptier twelve or more times during the year and the cesspools at 33 of these premises were emptied 20 or more times. At the beginning of the year severe weather conditions seriously dislocated the normal emptying service. The difficulties were apparent to the majority of householders with cesspools and the few repercussions received were more than offset by the compliments paid to the men in their efforts to relieve the situation under the very trying conditions which existed at the time.

A considerable reduction in cesspool emptying will result following the implementation of the main drainage scheme for Chaldon which is expected to be commenced within the next two years; a step in this direction was taken during the year by the laying of a sewer to serve the properties in Leazes Avenue, which was carried out in conjunction with the making-up of the road.

The availability for cesspool emptying of one or other of the two

vehicles normally operated by the Engineer and Surveyor on gully emptying helped to relieve the situation during peak demands for emptying.

b. Refuse storage.

Action was taken to secure the provision of suitable receptacles at 26 dwelling houses where accommodation for refuse was found to be unsatisfactory or absent.

c. Disposal and collection of house refuse.

This branch of the public cleansing service is controlled by the Engineer and Surveyor, with the attendant difficulties of finding suitable labour and tipping sites for the collection and disposal of refuse. The weekly collection of refuse again was invariably maintained despite continuing manpower changes and shortages. Tipping was extended and continued at the Fosterdown Site pending the completion of arrangements to transfer operations to an alternative site made available at the old sewage works at The Grove, Caterham.

The Central Electricity Board continued to supply primary cover for the existing tip in the form of fly ash, which is spread and compacted by an angledozer; the fly ash acts as a deterrent to insect infestation and invasion by rats and mice. The minor infestations by rats which occasionally occur on the fringes of the tip are kept under control by periodical inspection and treatment and present no problem.

The installation of incinerators designed to comply with the Clean Air Act at the larger premises such as factories, offices, schools, blocks of flats and shops, could play a part in reducing the bulk of combustible refuse which has to be collected and removed. One might visualise in the future the necessity for all such buildings to be so equipped, possibly with the assistance of grant-aid.

It is estimated that The Grove site for the disposal of refuse will meet with our requirements for the next 4-5 years, but it follows with the difficulty of obtaining tipping sites that the Council, like many other local authorities, may eventually have to explore the economic and practical aspects of alternative and much more expensive forms of refuse disposal using mechanical aids involving higher operational costs and considerable capital outlay.

In this country and abroad, the trend appears to be in favour of one or other of the various methods of composting, with a reasonable expectancy of offsetting part of the cost of operations by the sale of salvaged material, with the possible addition of a small return on the sale of compost, which could be used for the betterment of the land apparently without fear of giving rise to nuisance.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

One unlicensed slaughterhouse, belonging to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, which is used for the supply of meat to the Board's hospitals, continues to operate in the District.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained at this slaughterhouse and meat examined and meat condemned by the public health inspectorate at these premises is shown in the table overleaf:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number of Animals killed	-	41	11	-	729	-	-
Number of carcasses inspected	-	41	11	-	729	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	20	-	-	58	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	-	48.8	-	-	7.9	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned	1 cwt 3 qtrs 12 lbs						

Wholesale Depots, Retail Shops and Canteens.

The following is a list of food condemned, as unfit for human consumption, at food premises other than slaughterhouses:-

<u>Meat.</u>	Beef	...	51 lbs
	Lamb	...	1 lb
	Livers	...	30 lbs
	Kidneys	...	56 lbs
	Pork	...	5 lbs
	Sweetbreads	...	5 lbs

<u>Fish.</u>	Fresh Salmon	...	21 lbs
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Canned Foods.

Meat:	Beef	...	17 tins	-	16 lbs
	Pork/Ham/Veal	...	14 tins	-	88 lbs
	Pork Luncheon Meat	...	2 tins	-	4 lbs
	Other canned Meat	...	12 tins	-	9 lbs 8 ozs.

Other Canned Food:

Chicken	...	1 tin	-	3 lbs
Fish	...	9 tins	-	6 lbs
Fruit	...	231 tins	-	242 lbs
Milk/Cream	...	35 tins	-	57 pints
Vegetables	...	102 tins	-	115 lbs
Rice	...	34 tins	-	31 lbs
Jam	...	1 tin	-	1 lb

Other Foods.

Fresh Oranges	...	11 lbs
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In addition the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as being unmarketable:-

Frozen Foods.

Meat:	Dinners for one	...	20 pkts	-	-
	Hamburger/Steakettes	...	147 pkts	-	63 lbs
	Hamburgers	...	6 pkts	-	-
	Porkburgers	...	29 pkts	-	12 lbs
	Sausage Meat/Sausages	..	3 pkts	-	9 lbs
	Meat	...	15 pkts	-	7 lbs
	Meat	...	31 pkts	-	-
	Meat Pies	...	23 pkts	-	-

Other Food:

	Cauliflower heads	...	2 pkts	-	-
	Cheeseburgers	...	18 pkts	-	4 lbs
	Chicken	...	6 pkts	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
	Chicken/Turkey Pies	...	13 pkts	-	-
	Chips	...	50 pkts	-	34 lbs
	Corn on the Cob	...	3 pkts	-	-
	Cream Confectionery	...	33 pkts	-	-
	Fish/Fish Fingers/Cakes	...	557 pkts	-	277 lbs
	Fish	...	111 pkts	-	-
	Fish Cakes	...	29 pkts	-	-
	Fruit Pies	...	17 pkts	-	6 lbs
	Fruit Pies	...	6 pkts	-	-
	Fruit	...	4 pkts	-	2 lbs
	Fruit	...	1 pkt	-	-
	Mousse	...	10 pkts	-	7 lbs
	Puff Pastry	...	14 pkts	-	-
	Vegetables	...	582 pkts	-	288 lbs

The frozen food surrendered for destruction resulted from plant failures affecting refrigeration cabinets and a refrigerated vehicle. Where failure in refrigeration takes place involving food processed by the "Quick Freezing" method ("Q.F.") a marked loss in weight and quality soon takes place and the food is no longer considered marketable, although it may not be necessarily unfit for human consumption.

The necessity for maintaining such cold chain links for the preservation of food may eventually be largely superseded as a result of the progress being made in the preservation of food by an alternative method known as "Accelerated Freeze Drying" ("A.F.D.")

Deep freezing is common to both the "Q.F." and "A.F.D." processes but whereas in the former the moisture content is carefully preserved, in the "A.F.D." process the ice in the tissue of the food is subsequently evaporated to produce a dry article which is capable of being packed, transported and stored for consumption under normal temperature conditions. Foods so produced are claimed to retain their colour, flavour and vitamin content to a high degree and increasing quantities and varieties of foods processed by this method are coming on to the market.

Food Complaints.

Thirteen complaints, two unjustified, were received as a result of purchases of food from local establishments.

Bread is often one of the main sources of trouble and complaints relating to the sale of bread in a mouldy condition, the presence of glass in bread, fibres possibly from a cleaning mop, and contamination by tobacco, were investigated, together with other matters involving the presence of wood in luncheon meat, and insect infestation of oranges and potato puffs etc.

Wrapped bread, especially enriched loaves, is more subject to mould growth and it is reasonably apparent that this could be reduced and the keeping period of bread extended if the automatic packing and wrapping processes in use to-day allowed for the adequate cooling and dispersion of excess moisture in the bread prior to wrapping. The other factor leading to the sale of mouldy bread, and for that matter other foods, arises from neglect to observe the rotation and rejection of stock according to age, but the importance of such precautions is now generally recognised in the trade and such omissions are now very infrequent and are usually due to an unfortunate oversight.

Failure to dispose of waste and residual aggregations of food and to examine and remove old and unsatisfactory stock invite various forms of insect infestation which might well occur on domestic premises as well as at food premises; at a store where conditions were very satisfactory in other respects this led to an infestation by the "meal moth" with its ability to perforate packets of potato puffs which were subsequently found to contain larvae, a condition not readily detectable unless the goods are closely examined before sale; the situation was dealt with by the removal of the infested waste accumulations and the application of an insecticidal spray.

Oranges were found to be affected by larvae of the Mediterranean fruit-fly, and on enquiry it transpired that as a result of the crop failure in Spain oranges of poorer quality had been imported from elsewhere with risk of infestation of this particular nature.

Complaint that potatoes, peeled and packed ready for use, in polythene bags, smelt strongly of chemical was found to be due to the fermenting state of the potatoes - a condition only to be appreciated, perhaps, by Irishmen of a past generation ! The potatoes after being washed and exposed to the air were subsequently found to be quite fit for human consumption but the firm concerned, however, wisely decided to withdraw the stock from sale. This condition was attributed to the form of packing adopted and the temperature conditions under which they were kept.

Action on the complaints received was limited to the giving of advice and in the more serious cases to the issue of official warnings; an initial caution is all that is usually necessary to prevent a recurrence of incidents where there has been some degree of negligence. Complainants are generally opposed to any consideration of Court action which might implicate or embarrass them.

The number of complaints received, allowing for matters for complaint that are obviously not brought to the notice of the department, must be considered as insignificant when compared with the vast bulk of food consumed.

Milk.

Eighteen distributors are registered under The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as selling milk at or from 20 premises within the District.

One vendor retails raw tuberculin tested milk produced at a local farm under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Regular inspections of milk premises were carried out during the year.

Licences.

Five Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Sampling.

The results of tests on samples of milk taken during 1963 are shown hereunder:-

Processed Milk:

<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Void</u>
Methylene Blue (to check probable keeping quality)	20	-	-
Phosphatase (to check efficiency of heat treatment)	20	-	-

Pasteurised Milk.

Methylene Blue	39	-	-
Phosphatase	39	-	-

Raw Milk:

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Methylene Blue	25	3	-
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The disclosure that a substantial proportion of ex-farm milk sampled contained traces of antibiotics resulting from the treatment of cows for mastitis, which might possibly constitute a hazard to health, led to arrangements being made for testing milk produced locally as part of a campaign to eliminate this form of contamination. Mastitis, or inflammation of the udder, is one of the commoner complaints to which cows are prone. It is understood that the presence of penicillin in milk could be largely avoided if milk from animals so treated was withheld from sale for a short period.

Emphasis is being placed on the need for improving milk techniques and applying more hygienic methods in milk production to reduce the incidence of mastitis and the necessity for treatment by antibiotics.

Ice-cream.

One additional certificate of registration was issued and at the end of the year there were 86 premises in the Urban District registered for the sale of ice-cream, including two premises also registered for the manufacture of this commodity.

Eleven samples were taken and examined for bacteriological cleanliness by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Nine were classified Grade 1, one classified Grade 2 and one Grade 4, which was taken from an itinerant trader. Samples classified as Grade 4 are considered under the recommended provisional standards as unsatisfactory. The vendor was advised that a greater degree of care in the production and handling of this product was necessary and a subsequent sample taken from him produced a Grade 1 result.

Four ice-cream and two "dairy" ice-cream samples submitted to the Public Analyst proved to be genuine.

Ice-cream must contain not less than 5% fat and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ solids and where prefixed by the word "dairy" the 5% fat content must be derived from milk.

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

One hundred and nine samples, as under, were submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr.D.D.Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, S.E.1) for analysis:-

	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Beef Curry	-	3	3	-	-	-
Beef Roma	-	1	1	-	1	1
Beef Suet	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef and Vegetable Consomme	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beetroot in Redcurrant Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bleu Cheese Dressing Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bolognese Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bombay Ducks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brown Bread Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carlsberg Consort	-	1	1	-	1	1
Catelli Spaghetti & Meat Sauce	-	1	1	-	1	1
Celery Flakes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese with Beer	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cherry Perrie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chipples	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Cake Covering	-	1	1	-	1	1
Chocolate Liqueurs	-	2	2	-	2	2
Cod Fillets in Parsley Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cold Tablets	-	2	2	-	-	-
Corn Crisps	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cough Syrup	-	2	2	-	-	-
Crab Salad	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Cheese Spread with Pineapple	-	1	1	-	-	-
Creamed Barley Kernels	-	1	1	-	-	-
Creamed Fish Dinner	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dressing Mix	-	1	1	-	1	1
Farmhouse Pate	-	1	1	-	-	-
Frosting Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruti Fort	-	1	1	-	-	-
Game Pate	1	2	3	1	2	3
Garlic Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Goats Milk Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ice Cream (Dairy)	-	2	2	-	-	-
Inhalant Capsules	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jiffi Jelli	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kidney Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemonade Shandy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lobster Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lychees in Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lys Bar (Rum)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar	-	3	3	-	-	-
Meat Balls in Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meriwhip Meringue	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk - Channel Islands	8	-	8	-	-	-
Pasteurised	11	-	11	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	4	-	4	-	-	-
Mushroom Ketchup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nasal Spray	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paella Spanish Rice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carried forward	24	64	78	1	11	12

	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	24	64	78	1	11	12
Panaleve Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Parsley White Sauce Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paté de Foie with Truffles	-	2	2	-	-	-
Paté of Smoked Anchovy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Peas	-	1	1	-	-	-
Peppermint Extract	-	1	1	-	-	-
Roquefort Dressing	-	1	1	-	1	1
Rumba Cup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Savoroni	-	1	1	-	-	-
Savoury Fritter Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stomach Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sweet Cigarettes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Thousand Islands Dressing	-	1	1	-	1	1
Throat Candies	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tonic Elixer	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tortellini al Sugo	-	1	1	-	1	1
Truffle Sauce	-	1	1	-	1	1
Turtle Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Veal Sorrento	-	1	1	-	1	1
TOTALS	24	85	109	1	15	16

The number of adverse reports received on food products continues to show an increase but most of these, however, apply to labelling deficiencies of a relatively minor nature. Such labelling shortcomings, involving both home and foreign products, imply either lack of advice, knowledge or care on the part of importers, manufacturers and distributors, or difficulties associated with the procuring of information, advice and guidance which would enable them to be reasonably sure of complying with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Food and Drugs Authorities and the trade would be spared much trouble, time and expense in pursuing and rectifying such matters if a central body, official or otherwise, was established to act as a clearing house for the general approval of labelling declarations. On occasions it has been found that more than one authority is implicated in dealing with the same contravention.

Referring to particular irregularities:-

Two of the products, which by description and illustration placed the emphasis on the meat content, were found to contain about 25% of meat instead of the recommended acceptable minimum amount of 35% meat.

The cake mix covering referred to as chocolate contained substitute ingredients for chocolate.

One of the products referred to inappropriately as game pate contained pork and liver in excess of the venison content.

Carlsberg Consort, a beer with a low alcoholic content, was advertised in such a manner as to be confused with lager of treble the strength. It transpired that the firm concerned had amended their label to remove any cause for objection as to misrepresentation, and that the sample taken was from stock that had not been returned by the retailer.

The two confections sold as liqueurs were deficient in alcoholic content, a state of affairs which apparently applies to the majority of the cheaper brands of such products which are foisted on the public as liqueurs. No legal standards have been prescribed for controlling the quality and content of liqueurs and it remains for Food and Drugs Authorities and Public Analysts to press manufacturers for a more acceptable product.

All the matters calling for attention were satisfactorily resolved during the course of the year apart from the situation applying to the game pâté and liqueurs.

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted for analysis was as under:-

Channel Islands Milk.

Solids not Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	9.0%
Milk Fat (legal standard 4%)	...	4.4%

Milk excluding South Devon and Channel Islands Milk.

Solids not Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	8.7%
Milk Fat (legal standard 3%)	...	3.7%

The percentages given are the same as for last year and these show little change from year to year.

Food Hygiene.

There are 244 food premises in this District, including 8 Bakehouses; 21 Butchers' Shops; 30 Cafes, Snack Bars and School Canteens; 34 Public Houses, Clubs and Hotels; 52 Confectioners' Shops; 9 Fish Shops; 25 Fruiterers' and Greengrocers' Shops; 62 Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Shops; 1 General Store and 2 Supermarkets.

Premises registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are as under:-

For manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream	...	2
For sale and storage of ice-cream	... ..	84
For preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved foods	... ..	47

Food premises accounted for 740 visits.

The following improvements associated with food premises or food vehicles were secured:-

Sinks provided or renewed	5
Wash Hand basins provided	3
Constant supply of hot water provided	9
Lighting and/or ventilation improved	1
Accommodation for clothing provided	1
Impervious surfaces provided or renewed	4
Sanitary fittings repaired or renewed	5
Sanitary fittings cleansed	3
Artificial lighting to W.C's provided	1
Nail brushes provided	11
Soap and Towels provided	12
First-aid outfits provided	22
"Wash Your Hands" notices provided	15
Food vehicles repaired and/or cleansed	2

Walls repaired	11
Ceilings repaired	4
Floors repaired	8
Floor coverings renewed	4
Equipment or fittings repaired or renewed	14
Dirty walls cleansed	29
Dirty ceilings cleansed	14
Dirty floors cleansed	9
Equipment or fittings cleansed	35
Refuse receptacles provided	12
Accumulations of rubbish removed	12
Warnings re food exposed to contamination	1
Warnings to offenders re smoking	1
Storage of frozen food above load line	4
Miscellaneous	19

Little difficulty was experienced in dealing with the various matters calling for attention under the Food Hygiene Regulations which on the whole are well observed by the local tradesmen.

GAME ACT, 1831.

Three applications for licences to deal in game were considered and granted to local shopkeepers during the year.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The year's work is summarised hereunder:-

Surface Infestations.

Number of complaints received	179
Number of complaints investigated	179
Number of independent investigations made	428
Number of premises found to be infested	
(i) by rats	155
(ii) by mice	<u>48</u>
Number of premises treated and cleared	203
(i) by Local Authority's operators	166
(ii) by occupiers	11

A 10% test of the sewers at Caterham-on-the-Hill revealed a small infestation at five points on the system. Treatment was carried out in May and again in October, when only one manhole proved to be infested. The 10% test of all sewers in the District is due to be carried out in April of next year.

No "major" or "reservoir" infestations occurred in the District.

The Council continued contracts with the County Council for the treatment of rodent infestations at their premises, mainly schools, and similarly in respect of a private nursing home in the District.

The use of Warfarin as the main poison employed for the destruction of rats and mice continues to give good results both for surface and sewer infestations. No evidence has come to light to indicate that the continued use of this comparatively safe poison has led to any degree of immunity among the rat and mice population necessitating the use of alternative and more toxic and dangerous baits.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The only matter of consequence calling for attention and dealt with informally, concerned the emission of dark smoke from a boiler chimney serving a block of flats. The oil-burning plant installed was found to be of modern and approved design and after regulation by servicing engineers any cause there may have been for complaint was remedied.

Bonfires remain the chief cause for complaint in the neighbourhood but under present legislation there is little the Council can do to exercise control over the sporadic burning of garden and other refuse.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Resulting from complaints of excessive noise from the operation of a fair on Westway Common in 1962, the Council revised the site letting conditions in 1963 to give more effective control over the operation of diesel engines and loudspeaker equipment and, at the same time, indicated precautions to be adopted in the future disposition of the various units making up the fair.

On a subsequent visit by a fair in May, the situation was assessed with the aid of a sound meter and the noise level attained was considered to be within reasonable limits.

No noise complaints of a serious nature were received during the year, which might seem to indicate that we enjoy the peace of a relatively quiet backwater.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

At the end of 1963 there were 399 shops on the Register.

The following visits were made:

Inspections	199
Re-inspections	69
* Surveys	59
	<hr/>
	327
	<hr/>

Patrols were carried out as under:

On Sundays	3
During afternoon of early closing days	39
During evenings	1
	<hr/>
	43
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The following contraventions were dealt with:

Dirty condition of W.C. apartment	2
Defective flush joint to W.C.	2
Absence of sufficient ventilation	3
Absence of artificial light to W.C. apartment	1
Absence of water supply to W.C.	1
Absence of sufficient W.C. accommodation	1
	<hr/>
Carried forward	10

Absence of statutory notices, forms or records:

Closing Declaration	9	
Assistants' weekly half-holiday notice	34	
Provisions relating to the employment of young persons	13	
Record of hours of employment of young persons	2	
Notice specifying hours to be worked by young persons	12	
Seats for female shop assistants	26	
Mixed shop notices	<u>3</u>	99
		<hr/>
		109
		<hr/>

* Following representations from a trade association seeking the revocation of the Council's Half-holiday Order applying to grocers and provision dealers, it was decided by the Public Health Committee that shopkeepers should be consulted to ascertain whether they were in favour of revocation.

A survey was subsequently undertaken to assess the number and type of shops concerned and this was completed and ready for consideration by the end of December.

The Council made an Order for the suspension of the operation of the provisions of the Act relating to General Closing hours and of the Council's Early Closing Orders during the Christmas season, namely from December 18th to 24th (except Sunday 22nd).

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two applications for a licence to keep a pet shop were granted. At the premises concerned, satisfactory provision was made as regards accommodation, cleanliness, attendance, food and drink.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953.
OIL HEATERS REGULATIONS, 1962.

The above Regulations lay down certain safety requirements and standards of construction applying to gas, electric and oil heating appliances which are calculated to prevent or reduce the risk of death or personal injury.

Thirteen visits were made to premises for the examination of such appliances and none was found to be unsatisfactory.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms sprayed or fumigated	12
Bedding steam disinfected	1

DISINFESTATION.

Rooms treated to destroy

Ants	1	Cochroaches	2	Flies	2
Bugs	1				
				Total	6

Wasps.

The policy of giving advice when called for on the treatment of infestations was pursued again in 1963 and action by the Department was reserved for those cases which presented undue difficulty or where members of the general public were seriously inconvenienced.

80 nests were reported during the year, of which eight occurring in public places were treated by the staff of the Department.

A private individual operates in the District and undertakes work of this nature on payment of a fee but it is understood that his services are given free to old age pensioners who are unable to afford to pay for treatment.

I N D E X.

<u>A.</u>	<u>Page.</u>	<u>G.</u>	<u>Page</u>
Accidents in the Home	13	Game Act, 1831	39
Acute Poliomyelitis	2, 9	Grants - Discretionary & Standard	28
Addresses - miscellaneous	20	Guild of Social Services/ C.A.B.	20
Ambulance Service	18, 19		
Analysis of Food & Drugs	36, 37		
Area (in acres)	3		
		<u>H.</u>	
<u>B.</u>		Health Visitors	18
Bacteriological Examinations	16	Heart & Circulatory Disease	6
Births	3, 4	Heating Appliances (Fireguards)	41
Birth Rate	3, 4	Regulations, 1963	41
Blind Welfare Visitor	20	Home Help Service	18
		Hospitals	19
		House Refuse Collection	31
		Housing	26
		Houses demolished	28
		Houses in multiple occupation	28, 29
<u>C.</u>		<u>I.</u>	
Cancer	6	Ice Cream	35
Cancer Death Rate	6	Illegitimacy	3
Caravan Sites	29	Immunisation Clinics	17
Causes of Death	4, 5	Immunisation	9, 10, 11
Cesspool Emptying	30	Improvement Grants	28
Chemical Examination of water	15	Improvements - sanitary	25
Chest Clinic	11	Improvements - food hygiene	38, 39
Child Welfare Clinics	17	Infant Deaths	3, 4
Citizens Advice Bureau	20	Infant Mortality	3, 4
Clean Air	40	Infant Welfare Centres	17
Clinics	11, 17, 19	Infections Disease - notifiable	7, 8
Common Lodging Houses	16	Inspections	24
Complaints received, summary of	24		
Condemned Foods	32, 33		
		<u>L.</u>	
<u>D.</u>		Laboratory Facilities	16
Day Care	13	Licences - Milk	34
Day Centre	2, 13, 14		
Day Nurseries	19		
Deaths	3, 4, 5		
Death Rate	3, 4, 12		
Demolition Orders	27		
Dental Clinics	17		
Diphtheria	9		
Discretionary Grants	28		
Disinfection	41		
Disinfestation	41		
District Nurses	18		
Dysentery	13		
		<u>M.</u>	
<u>E.</u>		Marriage Guidance Council	20
Emergency Midwifery	19	Maternity Clinics	17
		Maternal Mortality	3
		Measles	12
		Meat Inspection	32
		Medical Loan Equipment	19
		Mental Health/ Authorised Officer	20
		Midwives	18
		Milk	34, 35
		Milk - composition of	38
		Milk Licences	34, 35
		Milk Sampling	35
		Minor Ailments Sessions	17
		Mortality Rates	3
		Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes	17
<u>F.</u>			
Factories Acts	16, 21, 22		
1937 to 1959			
Family Planning Clinic	17		
Food and Drugs	36, 37, 38		
Food Complaints	34		
Food Hygiene	38, 39		
Food Poisoning	13		

<u>N.</u>	<u>Page.</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>Page.</u>
Neonatal Mortality Rate	3	Tetanus	10
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	40	Tuberculosis	2, 11, 12
Notices Served	25, 27	Typhoid Fever	10
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	7, 8		
Nurseries	19		
N.S.P.C.C.	20	<u>V.</u>	
		Vaccination against Smallpox	12
<u>O.</u>		Vaccination Clinics	17
Occupied houses	3	Venereal Disease Clinics	19
Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962	41	Vital Statistics	3
Old People's Home	20		
Old People's Welfare Assn.	20	<u>W.</u>	
Ophthalmic & Refraction Clinic	19	Wasps	42
Orthodontic Clinic	17	Water Supply	14
Outworkers	22	Welfare Foods	17
Overcrowding	28	Welfare Officers	20
		Whooping Cough	10
<u>P.</u>		W.V.S.	20
Perinatal Mortality Rate	3		
Pet Animals Act, 1951	41		
Physiotherapy Clinic	19		
Polio-myelitis - acute	2, 9		
Population	3		
Public Cleansing	30		
Public Health Inspectors	1		
Publicity	11, 13		
<u>R.</u>			
Radioactive Substances	16		
Rainfall	15		
Rateable Value	3		
Rats & Mice	39		
Refuse Storage & Collection	31		
Relaxation & Mothercraft			
Classes	17		
<u>S.</u>			
Sanitary Inspection of Area	24		
Sanitary Improvements	25		
Scarlet Fever	12		
Schools	30		
Sewerage	16		
Shops Act, 1950	40		
Slum Clearance	28		
Smallpox	12		
Speech Therapy Clinic	19		
Staff	1		
Standard Grants	28		
Statistical & Social Conditions			
of the Area	3		
Still Births	3, 4		
Supervision of Food	31, 38		
Swimming Baths	16		

